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BRIEF PARAGRAPHS.—"*Multum in Parvo.*"

—The Cherokee nation of Indians has issued treasury notes of that nation, in small notes, for change.—Rev. Washington Roby, of the Methodist Protestant church, died in Washington on Thursday night.—Thos. F. Bowie, recently arrested in Prince George's county, Md., and carried to Washington, has been discharged.—The Criminal Court in Washington has adjourned to the next regular term in December.—Persons in Washington continue, every now and then, to be arrested for alleged disloyalty, as betrayed in expressions as well as acts.—Gold was quoted yesterday, in N. York, at 115½.—The Confederates attempted to capture another schooner near Harrison's Landing, on the 30th, but did not succeed.—The Chicago Tribune publishes the names of three thousand reported absentees from the Illinois regiments.—Four runaway slaves, from St. Mary's county, Md., were arrested in Washington this week, under the fugitive slave law, and delivered to their masters.—Col. Jas. Monroe, of the New York Twenty-second infantry, died of typhoid fever, at Harper's Ferry, on Thursday morning.—The fund for bounties for volunteers in Philadelphia is \$309,000, exclusive of the railroad subscription.—The price of coal in Boston has been advanced to \$7 50 per ton.—The U. S. brig Bainbridge and steamer Vixen, at New York, have been ordered to be put in commission forthwith.—Quantities of counterfeit bank notes and fac-similes of Confederate notes have been carried to, and are circulated in, the Valley of Virginia and the upper counties.—The clerks in the Treasury Department, in Washington, are organizing a volunteer company.—The speech of Mr. Wickliffe, of Ky., at the Indiana convention, is denounced in the abolition journals.—The Washington Republican says that Miss Belle Boyd, the sister of Mrs. C. J. Faulkner, has been arrested and brought on to Washington, where she now is, in the Old Capitol prison.—An order from the headquarters of the State militia of Missouri, states that the order for a general enrolling is modified, and that all who pay ten dollars will be exempt from military duty for one year.—Since the exposure of Rev. Mr. Clark, of Texas, who recently made a speech in Boston, and who turns out to be an impostor, the Boston Courier says, "there are other just such impostors going about.—The sensation stories and lying rumors so often circulated, have put the public on their guard, and newspaper accounts and street statements of all war operations and army movements, are received with more caution than formerly.—The New York World has an article on the present military situation of affairs, arguing that "everything now depends upon so timing operations as to make McClellan's movements and Pope's simultaneous."

The Washington dispatch of the Philadelphia Inquirer says, "Gen. Halleck told certain prominent gentlemen, to-day, and authorized them to use the statement, that he was, and always had been, in favor of a thorough confiscation of all property of the Rebels, slaves especially included. He had ordered Gen. McClellan to impress and use as many negroes as he could get, in any military duty for which they could be employed. He instructed him to make no inquiry as to whether they were slaves or free; or, if slaves, whether of disloyal or Union masters. These were matters that belonged to the civil authorities, and when they had themselves forced the superintendency of these upon the military, they had no right to look to look to them for protection in the matter. It was not the business of military men."

The report that Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, has been arrested, is contradicted. It created considerable excitement in Dayton.

Gen. Hatch, it is said, has been relieved from his present command in the Army of Virginia, and will await orders from Major Gen. Pope. (?)

A great many applications are made at the War Department by individuals for authority to raise regiments in the States. None of these applications are granted, because the entire control of the new regiments has been given to the governors of the respective States, until they are ready for service.

The occupations of the emigrants who have left England during the past year are set forth in an official report. The largest proportion were miners and quarrymen, but there were eight hundred and eighty-eight who are classed as "gentlemen," and six hundred and twenty-six joiners and carpenters, while the total number of agricultural laborers and gardeners was twelve hundred and eighty-nine. Of engineers there were ninety-five, and of shopkeepers over eleven hundred.

A loud cry for onions comes from the camp at Harrison's Landing. Ten cents is paid for a single onion, because scurvy is appearing, and there is nothing like onions to keep off scurvy. Government is implored to send along some onions.

The Board of Survey who examined the Niagara upon her arrival at Boston, recommend to the Department that her bulwarks be cut down about four and a half feet, a light rail and hammock netting to take the place of the present heavy bulwarks; that she be pierced for a battery of twenty broadside guns on her berth deck, and ten broadside and two heavy pivot guns on the present spar deck.

The New York Journal of Commerce declares that a fraud was attempted upon the President of the United States, if any pretence was put forth, that certain *soi-disant* Committees represented anybody but themselves, in urging, upon the President, fraternity with, and equalization of, negroes and white men, in the U. S. armies.

Attack on the Camp on James River.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 1, 1862.—About twelve o'clock last night the rebels opened from the opposite side of the river with two batteries of light artillery. Their fire was principally directed to the mailboat landing, the headquarters of Col. Ingalls, and the shipping and encampments at Westover. Their pieces were handled well and fired with great rapidity. Four of our men were killed and five or six wounded.—Several horses were also killed. The enemy had it all their own way for some time, as our troops were not anticipating an attack; but the thirty-two pounders stationed close to Col. Ingalls' headquarters soon silenced the enemy's guns, after they opened. A few of the vessels were struck, but no serious damage was sustained by any of them. With this exception, nothing has occurred worth mentioning.

The Madison (Wisconsin) Patriot says a volunteer from that place, in a letter, thanks his father for giving him crooked or bow-legs, saying that on the day before he had narrowly escaped losing both his legs, a cannon ball passing harmlessly through the space occasioned by the "natural crook" of the legs. Everything is for the best.

During a recent storm in Iron Mountain the lightning struck a large ore bank in one of the furnace cuts, and dislodged and threw down from 2,000 to 2,500 tons of ore. To have dislodged the same by powder would have cost the company several hundred dollars.

A certain journal in New-York says the public like "lies well told."

The safes most generally used by English bankers are lined with a mixture of equal parts of saw dust and alum.

Thalberg has made an American engagement for forty nights, commencing in December.

S. H. Prosser advertises in Richmond that he will pay \$1,000 apiece for ten substitutes to serve in the infantry.

Measures are being taken to organize a brigade for the defence of Washington. Among the employees of the Departments, it is said that two thousand clerks can be enrolled for that purpose. A great war meeting is to be held next Wednesday, on the east front of the Capitol. The speakers have not yet been fully decided on.

Gen. Robert C. Schenck has been proposed for Congress in the third district of Ohio, composed of Montgomery, Preble, Butler, and Warren counties. The district is now represented by Mr. Vallandigham, who, it is expected, will be renominated by the democrats.

On Thursday, Rear Admiral Hiram Paulding raised the flag of his new rank at the Brooklyn navy yard.

Gen. Buell has issued an order, dated Huntsville, Ala., July 21, with reference to the affair at Murfreesboro. He says "taken in all its features, few more disgraceful examples of neglect of duty and lack of good conduct can be found in the history of war. It fully merits the penalty which the law provides for such misconduct."